1/9/87 S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Trends

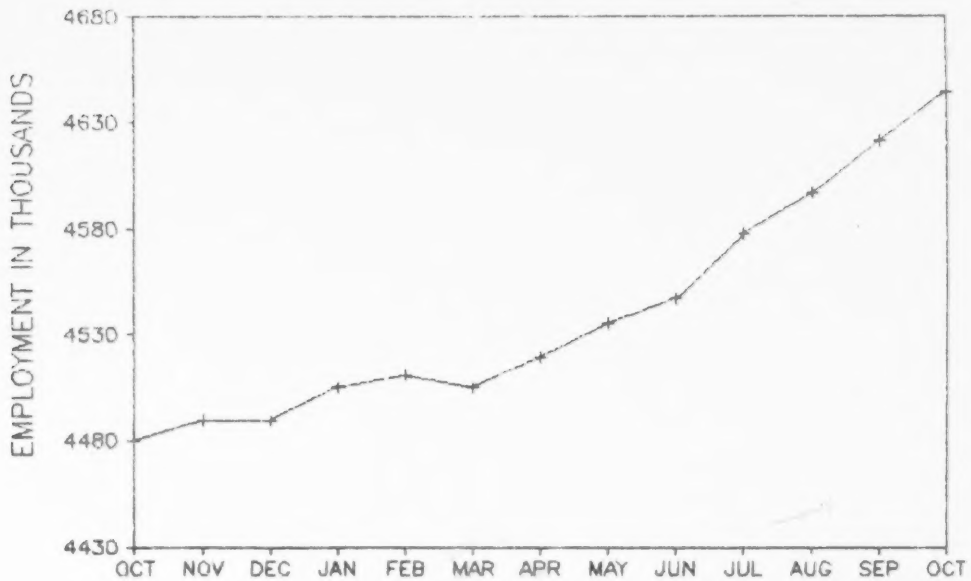
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

* Nonagricultural jobs over the year continued to experience faster growth (3.7 percent or 164,800 new jobs) for two months in a row--reaching 4,644,900 in October.
* Trade employment was Florida's fastest growing sector (5.1 percent) during the last two months. It also gained the highest number of new jobs (62,600) and was the largest industry (1,274,800) in Florida.
* Construction jobs have shown some improvement but manufacturing employment growth seems to have leveled off.
* Florida's unemployment rate at 5.4 percent in October was the third lowest among the rates of the nation's largest states and was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate (7.0 percent).

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, OCTOBER 1985-OCTOBER 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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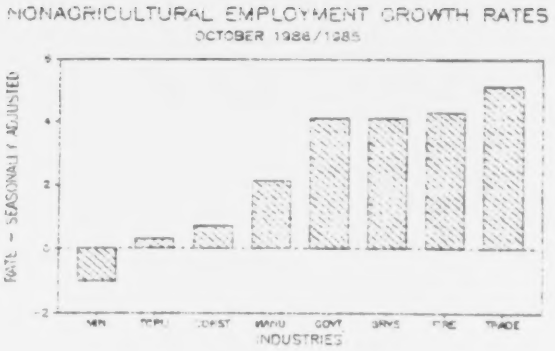
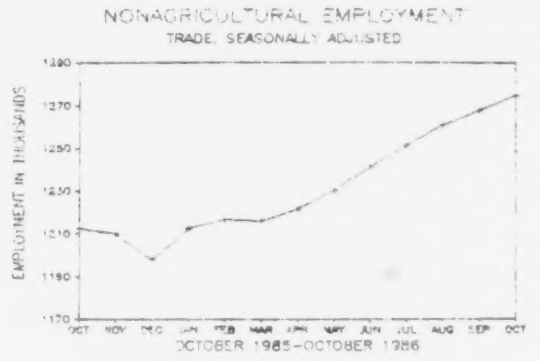
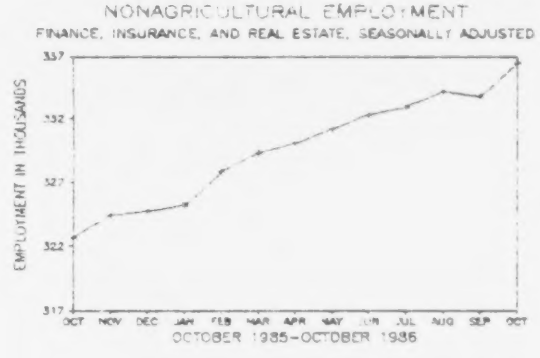
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS CONTINUED HEALTHIER GROWTH: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment continued to show the stronger growth over the year that was shown last month. Nonfarm jobs grew by 3.7 percent or 164,800 in October to reach a total of 4,644,900. Most of the previous months had shown annual job growth rates of 3.1 and 3.2 percent. As can be seen on the front page graph, nonfarm jobs have increased at a strong pace since April 1986. Florida's employment growth (3.7 percent) continued to outpace that of the nation (2.4 percent). Growth rates over the year by industry are shown to the right of this paragraph. The trade industry continued for the second month in a row to be Florida's fastest growing industry. The services or the finance, insurance, and real estate industry had previously been Florida's fastest growing sectors prior to September 1986. The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry remained as Florida's slowest growing sector. The mining industry continued to be the only sector to lose jobs over the year.

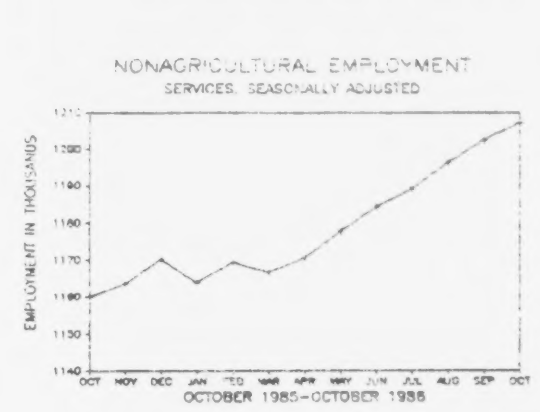
FASTEST GROWTH, HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS, AND LARGEST INDUSTRY: As previously mentioned, the trade industry was the fastest growing sector (5.1 percent) over the year and gained the highest number of new jobs (62,200). It also was Florida's largest industry in October with employment of 1,274,800. Most of the additional jobs were in the subsectors of eating and drinking places, food stores, and general merchandise stores. Apparel and accessory stores employment (although smaller) experienced the fastest job growth in October. The top ten occupations in the trade industry during 1985 were retail salespersons; cashiers; waiters and waitresses; general managers and top executives; food preparation and service workers; sales representatives; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; and specialty fast food cooks.

STRONG, STEADY GROWTH: The finance, insurance, and real estate industry and the services industry were the second and third fastest growing sectors. These two industries have shown very healthy growth since February 1986. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew by 4.3 percent or by 13,800 jobs to reach a total 336,500 in October. Most of this growth was attributed to the employment sectors of insurance carriers and credit agencies (other than banks). These industries are spurred by population and income growth and the current home mortgage refinancing activity. The services industry grew by 4.1 percent or 47,200 jobs to reach a total of 1,207,100. It was the second largest industrial category in the state in October. As usual, health services employment lead the industry with by far the highest number of new jobs. Other strong employment sectors were business services, personal services, legal services, and hotels and other lodging places.



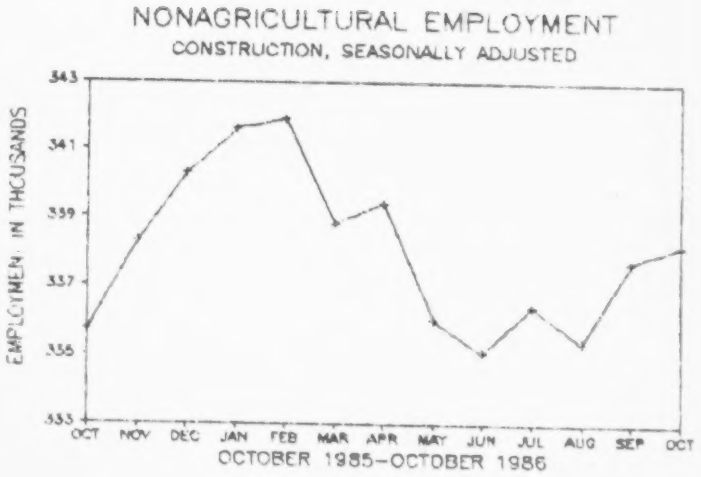






Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

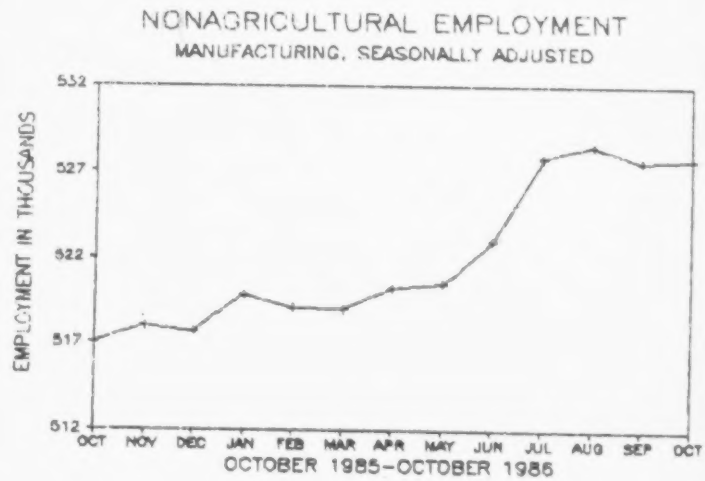
VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: The construction industry has shown improvement over the last few months. The employment level had been on a downward trend from March 1986 through June 1986 (after experiencing phenomenal growth prior to March 1986). Construction jobs seemed to bottom out in June and have improved since then. Housing starts also rose in October for the first time in four months. A correction may be starting to occur concerning the over-building in parts of the state. At least the down-trend in construction jobs has abated. Construction gained 500 jobs over the month and 2,500 jobs over the year with a 0.7 percent annual growth rate. Manufacturing job growth seems to have leveled off since July 1986 with virtually no change in employment. Over the month there was only a small gain of 100 new jobs in manufacturing for October. Annual growth rates looked more positive with a gain of 10,700 jobs or 2.1 percent. Nationally manufacturing employment was below the pre-recessionary peak so Florida on a relative basis is performing well in the goods-producing sector. Most of Florida's annual job growth in manufacturing was experienced in the transportation equipment and electrical and electronic equipment employment sectors. These two sectors including printing and publishing were the largest components in the manufacturing industry.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonfarm payroll employment increased by two percent or more between October of 1985 and 1986 in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage job gains took place in Arizona (4.6 percent), Tennessee (4.2 percent), Nevada (4.1 percent), and Florida (3.7 percent). Florida was the only large state to experience a relatively large percentage increase in jobs. Of the eleven states reporting over-the-year employment declines, six had decreases in excess of two percent--Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance, and real estate; about four-fifths of the states reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, thirty-five states experienced reductions in manufacturing; these were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for thirty-three states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines of 95,000 jobs in mining, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

TABLE 2
STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	October Preliminary 1986	September Final 1986	October Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4644.9	4621.6	4480.1	23.3	0.5	164.8	3.7
MINING (1)	9.8	9.6	9.9	0.2	2.1	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	338.2	337.7	335.7	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.7
MANUFACTURING	527.7	527.6	517.0	0.1	*	10.7	2.1
DURABLE GOODS (1)	322.3	320.9	309.9	1.4	0.4	12.4	4.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.2	206.7	208.0	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8	-0.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.4	242.6	243.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
TRADE	1274.8	1267.5	1212.6	7.3	0.6	62.2	5.1
WHOLESALE (1)	259.3	256.4	250.2	2.9	1.1	9.1	3.6
RETAIL	1013.2	1007.9	960.1	5.3	0.5	53.1	5.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	340.5	337.2	322.5	3.3	1.0	18.0	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	336.5	333.8	322.7	2.7	0.8	13.8	4.3
SERVICES	1207.1	1202.4	1159.9	4.7	0.4	47.2	4.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118.7	118.1	116.2	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	320.8	319.2	302.5	1.6	0.5	18.3	6.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3938.5	3921.2	3801.4	17.3	0.4	137.1	3.6
GOVERNMENT	706.4	700.4	678.7	6.0	0.9	27.7	4.1

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985 OCT	NOV	DEC	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4480.1	4489.4	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4621.6	4644.9	3.7	164.8
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.7	338.2	0.7	2.5
MANUFACTURING	517.0	518.4	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	528.5	527.6	527.7	2.1	10.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.4	320.2	320.9	322.3	4.0	12.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.2	-0.9	-1.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.6	244.7	245.9	245.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	243.4	242.6	244.4	0.3	0.8
TRADE	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.0	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1251.2	1260.6	1267.5	1274.8	5.1	62.2
WHOLESALE (1)	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.0	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.4	259.3	3.6	9.1
RETAIL	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1007.9	1013.2	5.5	53.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.2	340.5	5.6	18.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.8	336.5	4.3	13.8
SERVICES	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.4	1207.1	4.1	47.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	118.1	118.7	2.2	2.5
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.2	320.8	6.0	18.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3801.4	3810.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3921.2	3938.5	3.6	137.1
GOVERNMENT	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.4	706.4	4.1	27.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986*	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,620,600	4,575,800	4,457,000	45,000	1.0	163,800	3.7
MINING	9,800	9,600	9,900	200	2.1	- 100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,400	8,200	8,500	200	2.4	- 100	- 1.2
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,500	4,300	4,700	200	4.7	- 200	- 4.3
CONSTRUCTION	340,300	340,700	337,800	- 400	- .1	2,500	.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,100	96,000	96,100	100	.1	0	.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,900	49,800	48,200	100	.2	1,700	3.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,300	194,900	193,500	- 600	- .3	800	.4
MANUFACTURING	526,200	524,400	515,500	1,800	.3	10,700	2.1
DURABLE GOODS	322,300	320,900	309,900	1,400	.4	12,400	4.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,200	28,100	27,200	100	.4	1,000	3.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,100	13,900	13,200	200	1.4	900	6.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,600	24,700	24,100	- 100	- .4	500	2.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,500	5,200	- 100	- 1.8	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,800	36,700	36,200	100	.3	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,000	44,900	45,200	100	.2	- 200	- .4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,100	81,800	78,600	300	.4	3,500	4.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60,900	60,300	56,700	600	1.0	4,200	7.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,900	15,800	14,700	100	.6	1,200	8.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,300	9,200	8,800	100	1.1	500	5.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	203,900	203,500	205,600	400	.2	- 1,700	- .8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,200	46,800	46,300	400	.9	900	1.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986*	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,100	9,500	10,300	600	6.3	- 200	- 1.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	5.6	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	.0	- 200	- 8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,500	31,600	32,800	- 100	- .3	- 1,300	- 4.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,700	14,700	15,300	0	.0	- 600	- 3.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	61,000	60,400	59,000	600	1.0	2,000	3.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,300	24,400	25,800	- 100	- .4	- 1,500	- 5.8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	.0	300	15.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	16,800	17,200	17,500	- 400	- 2.3	- 700	- 4.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,700	- 100	- 4.5	- 600	-22.2
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,400	242,600	243,600	1,800	.7	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	138,700	137,300	136,200	1,400	1.0	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,400	0	.0	- 300	- 3.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,500	8,400	7,900	100	1.2	600	7.6
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,500	47,600	47,000	900	1.9	1,500	3.2
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,000	14,600	14,800	400	2.7	200	1.4
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,400	43,500	43,200	- 100	- .2	200	.5
COMMUNICATION	69,700	69,600	72,300	100	.1	- 2,600	- 3.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,000	35,700	35,100	300	.8	900	2.6
TRADE	1,258,400	1,243,800	1,197,000	14,600	1.2	61,400	5.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	259,300	256,400	250,200	2,900	1.1	9,100	3.6
DURABLE GOODS	151,000	150,600	148,100	400	.3	2,900	2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986*	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	108,300	105,800	102,100	2,500	2.4	6,200	6.1
RETAIL TRADE	999,100	987,400	946,800	11,700	1.2	52,300	5.5
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL.. AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,100	44,900	42,300	- 800	- 1.8	1,800	4.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	129,300	124,300	120,300	5,000	4.0	9,000	7.5
FOOD STORES	167,700	167,400	158,500	300	.2	9,200	5.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,700	110,700	107,300	0	.0	3,400	3.2
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	54,400	53,500	50,400	900	1.7	4,000	7.9
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	49,600	48,400	46,800	1,200	2.5	2,800	6.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	329,400	326,700	311,900	2,700	.8	17,500	5.6
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	113,900	111,500	109,300	2,400	2.2	4,600	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	336,500	333,800	322,700	2,700	.8	13,800	4.3
BANKING	73,100	72,700	70,400	400	.6	2,700	3.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,600	60,400	57,500	200	.3	3,100	5.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	55,000	54,500	51,200	500	.9	3,800	7.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,400	34,200	31,500	200	.6	2,900	9.2
REAL ESTATE	88,000	86,600	88,400	1,400	1.6	- 400	- .5
SERVICES	1,188,300	1,185,300	1,141,700	3,000	.3	46,600	4.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	111,000	110,500	108,600	500	.5	2,400	2.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,400	58,300	56,900	1,100	1.9	2,500	4.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,900	233,700	224,800	- 800	- .3	8,100	3.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,100	45,300	43,100	- 200	- .4	2,000	4.6
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	17,900	18,300	18,800	- 400	- 2.2	- 900	- 4.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986 *	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,500	8,400	7,200	- 900	-10.7	300	4.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	67,000	66,500	67,400	500	.8	- 400	- .6
HEALTH SERVICES	320,800	319,200	302,500	1,600	.5	18,300	6.0
LEGAL SERVICES	43,600	43,500	41,100	100	.2	2,500	6.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,600	47,500	46,800	1,100	2.3	1,800	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,000	58,200	57,300	- 200	- .3	700	1.2
GOVERNMENT	716,900	695,600	688,800	21,300	3.1	28,100	4.1
FEDERAL	105,100	104,700	103,000	400	.4	2,100	2.0
STATE AND LOCAL	611,800	590,900	585,800	20,900	3.5	26,000	4.4
STATE	155,000	149,500	143,200	5,500	3.7	11,800	8.2
LOCAL	456,800	441,400	442,600	15,400	3.5	14,200	3.2

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,656,000	5,540,000	5,336,000	320,000	6.0
Employment	5,348,000	5,204,000	5,078,000	270,000	5.3
Unemployment	308,000	336,000	258,000	50,000	19.4
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.1	4.8	0.6	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

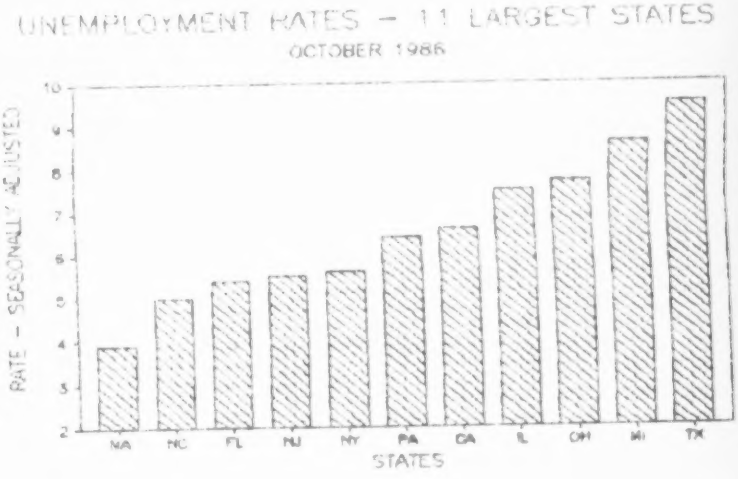
State of Florida	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,666,700	5,602,700	5,348,000	318,700	6.0
Employment	5,335,800	5,251,200	5,064,700	271,100	5.4
Unemployment	330,900	351,600	284,100	46,800	16.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	5.3	0.5	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGE MARGINALLY SIGNIFICANT: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.4 percent representing 308,000 jobless in October. The change in Florida's unemployment rate was only marginally significant over the month and year. The year-ago unemployment rate was 4.8 percent which was a rate that was not consistent with the other rates during the last twelve months. These rates ranged from a low of 5.3 percent to a high of 6.5 percent. The average unemployment rate was 5.8 percent. The civilian labor force consisting of both those employed and unemployed was 5,656,000 out of a civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over of 9,225,000. The resulting labor force participation rate was 61.3 percent in October.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The national civilian unemployment rate seasonally adjusted was unchanged in October at 7.0 percent. Unemployment for the nation stood at 8.2 million and jobless rates were unchanged for most worker groups. The national civilian labor force rose by 260,000 after seasonal adjustment, the first over-the-month increase since June. Over the past year, two million people have joined the labor force, nearly three out of every four of them adult women. National civilian employment was up by 350,000 more than offsetting the decline which occurred in September. Almost all of the job gains were among women and teenagers, a good deal of it in part-time jobs. Virtually all of the national employment gain took place in the services and trade industries.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The October seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 5.4 percent improved its rank being the third lowest rate compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. Massachusetts (3.9 percent) and North Carolina (5.0 percent) continued to experience lower unemployment rates than the State of Florida. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Texas (9.5 percent) responding to the continuous oil and gas industry problems.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, October 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.9	California	6.6
North Carolina	5.0	Illinois	7.5
Florida	5.4	Ohio	7.7
New Jersey	5.5	Michigan	8.6
New York	5.6	Texas	9.5
Pennsylvania	6.4		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

COMPARING EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FROM HOUSEHOLD AND PAYROLL SURVEYS

Statistics on employment are key indicators of the economic health of the state and nation. Because these data serve a variety of purposes, no one source of data can adequately provide all of the information that is needed for a complete and balanced picture of the employment situation.

Each month, the Florida Bureau of Labor Market Information and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics analyze and publish two independently derived estimates of employment--the household series (Current Population Series) and the establishment series (Current Employment Statistics or nonagricultural employment by industry). Each of these bodies of data makes its own unique contributio cont to tne employment picture--the household series as a measure of the work status of individuals (including unemployment) and the payroll series as a count of jobs.

These series attempt to measure different aspects of the employment situation--people versus jobs--but for the most part they tend to show the same underlying economic influences. At times, however, significant differences are observed in the level of the estimates, in month-to-month changes, in the timing and extent of business cycles, and in certain long-run trends.

In part, these differences are inherent in the concepts and scope of the two series. Employment measured through a household survey cannot and should not be expected to yield magnitudes identical with those of employment measured through an employer-payroll reporting system. For example, the differences between them cannot be reconciled by simply adding farm employment to the payroll series, as the uninitiated data users are sometimes prone to do. Conceptual differences between the series can usually be reconciled or explained in large part, and a number of the differences in coverage can be adjusted. However, there are also discrepancies caused by differences in sampling techniques and collection and estimation methods, most of which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in the levels of the two series.

It should be noted at the outset that the total employment series from the household survey is more comprehensive than the establishment series. The household series includes--in addition to wage and salary workers--the self-employed, unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises, and private household workers, none of whom by definition would appear on establishment payrolls.

MEASURABLE FACTORS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY: Of the many factors that influence the levels of the series, only a few can be quantified to any degree. Their relative effect upon the levels of the series are discussed in the following sections.

Unpaid Absences: One major source of discrepancy between the two series stems from different treatment of workers absent for a full week from their jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs during the survey week but were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or various personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or whether they were seeking other jobs. By contrast, the establishment series includes only those persons on paid leave for any part of the pay period specified in the survey. Therefore, persons who are absent without pay for the entire period are not included in the payroll figures.

Multiple Jobholding: Another major source of discrepancy relates to the treatment of persons employed in more than one job. The household survey counts each person by work status only once since each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job during the survey week are counted and classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. In the establishment survey, the total number of employed persons is overstated to the extent that those who worked in more than one establishment during the reference period are counted each time their names appear on a payroll. Workers may be counted more than once, for example, because they hold down two jobs or more concurrently, or because they leave one job and obtain another within a single reference period and thus appear on the payroll records of both employers. Such a situation can also arise when a worker is continued on a payroll after leaving his job because he is being compensated for earned vacation time.

Age Limitations: While the household series provides data on the full- or part-time employment status of the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over, the establishment series has no age limitations, although child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, and general social custom prevent most children under 16 from working. The number of young persons under 14 years of age who are employed in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs is not known.

Effect of the Census Undercount: Since the Decennial Population Censuses provide the basis for projection of current estimates of the population, which serve as monthly controls for the household survey sample, any undercount of population in the Census can have a profound effect upon the level of labor force and employment estimates derived from that survey. The nonfarm employment estimates based on payroll surveys are not similarly affected, since these surveys cover all persons on payrolls and do not depend upon probability population controls.

Agricultural Workers: Different methods of surveying agricultural workers also account for a discrepancy between the two series. The payroll series, though known as the nonagricultural employment series, includes some farm workers in the services category. Still, most farm workers are missed by the payroll series. One reason for this omission is that many workers on family farms are unpaid and are not taken into account in the payroll series because they are not on payrolls. Unpaid workers on farms outnumbered paid workers by almost three percent, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. In contrast, the household series includes agriculture and unpaid people who worked more than 15 hours a week in a family-operated enterprise.

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY: While the foregoing factors can be quantified to some degree, there are other factors which influence the levels of the two series for which no quantitative estimates can be made.

Differences in Survey Coverage: In several respects, the establishment series is more inclusive in terms of population coverage than is the household series. The establishment series includes military personnel who hold civilian jobs in nongovernment establishments during their off-duty hours. It may also include some inmates of institutions who are working in or outside the institution if they are on payrolls. All military personnel and institutional inmates are explicitly excluded from the household data.

Residents who commute from outside the United States to nonagricultural jobs in the United States and thus are included in the payroll count would be outside the scope of the household survey, which covers people residing in a state. Commuting to the United States may be partly offset to the extent that some U.S. residents are employed by establishments outside the United States. The combined effect of these differences, however, probably does not account for much of the gap between the two series.

The Survey Period: The time period covered by the household survey is always one calendar week; since July 1955, it has been designated as the week containing the 12th of the month. In the payroll series, the time reference is to the payroll period including the 12th of the month, which is intended to be a single week. Despite comparability in design and intent, there are a number of differences in reality. Some establishments have two-week or monthly payrolls (at least one-fifth of the total) and thus are likely to reflect more duplication due to multiple jobholding or turnover than would be reported for a single week. Moreover, during the longer time period a person could be counted as employed in the payroll series who, during the household survey week, was either unemployed or not in the labor force.

For the federal government, employment figures represent the number of persons occupying civilian positions on the last day of the calendar month plus any intermittent workers who worked at any time during the month. This not only tends to magnify the general problem resulting from turnover but also contributes to a special problem of comparability with the household series, which is peculiar to December alone. That month the payroll series invariably rises substantially, reflecting the hiring of temporary postal workers for the Christmas rush period. The household survey, on the other hand, usually does not show a rise of similar magnitude, mainly because the survey week occurs relatively early in the month and many of the workers counted as employed in the payroll series are not working at the time the household statistics are collected. Data permitting a correction for the deviation from the single-week reference period in the establishment data are not available.

Problem of School Teachers: The manner in which payrolls are handled in the education system causes a special problem of comparability between the two series, which is peculiar to the summer months alone. Some teachers and other educational staff are paid on a 12-month basis; other regular faculty members are paid only during the academic school year (9 or 10 months) and would not ordinarily appear on payrolls during the summer months. As a consequence, special treatment is accorded school teachers in the establishment series. Instead of using payroll reports for the summer months which would include only that part of the total actually employed in summer schools

or on paid vacation, estimates of the number of regular school teachers in May--the last full month of the school year prior to the vacation period--are substituted in tabulations covering the vacation months.

In the household series, school teachers who have contracts (either written or verbal) to return to teaching in the fall would be reported during the summer months as "with a job but not at work" (on vacation) unless they hold other jobs and were thus classified according to the occupation and industry of that job during the survey week. There is the possibility for multiple jobholding among teachers during the summer months, which would have the effect of inflating the payroll count compared with the household count. However, the magnitude of this conceptual difference is uncertain.

Sampling and Estimating: The household survey covers a scientifically selected probability sample of 55,000-60,000 households nationally (including 2,570 households from Florida), designed to represent the entire civilian noninstitutional population. As an early step in estimating procedure, the sample data (for persons 16 years of age and over) are weighted by independently developed estimates of the population by age, sex, and race. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data to take account of subsequent aging of the population, deaths, immigration, and emigration. Because the household survey is based upon a sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if a complete census using the same schedules and procedures were possible.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. Furthermore, as noted earlier, that part of the population missed in the Census (the undercount) is also presumably missed in the sample survey and the subsequent "blow-up" of the sample as well.

On the other hand, the monthly payroll employment estimates are derived from reports of a relatively large survey sample (222,000 establishments nationally including 11,000 in Florida) which assures a high degree of accuracy. However, since the estimating procedures employ the previous month's estimate as the base in computing the current month's level (link relative technique), sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove any accumulated error, the employment estimates are adjusted annually to new benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). The revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments (resulting from changes in their product which are not reflected in the levels of estimates until the data are adjusted to new benchmarks). Another cause of differences, generally minor, arises from improvements in the quality of the benchmark data. For the most recent benchmark revisions, the estimates of total nonagricultural employment have varied from benchmarks by less than one percent.

Within a few industries, mostly in the services sector, current monthly estimates are not obtained by direct reports from a sample of establishments (e.g., churches and other nonprofit organizations), and monthly changes in these industries are based on movements shown in the benchmark data for earlier years. Necessary adjustments are made at the time of adjustment to new benchmarks. This procedure can result in substantial error for a few individual industries, especially those in which small establishments predominate, but its effect on the much larger nonfarm total is negligible.

The accuracy of the level of the establishment series depends a great deal on the accuracy of the benchmarks. These are primarily derived from tax returns for unemployment insurance, supplemented by social security tax returns for small employers and by a variety of the sources for certain sectors. It is possible, for example, that errors of omission or duplication can occur in the reporting of unemployment insurance tax returns for the correct period or in fitting together the benchmark data gathered from a number of sources. In addition, the benchmark occurring in March of each year can mean that the other months, particularly the summer and fall periods, are less precisely estimated. Many state unemployment insurance laws do not cover firms unless they operate 20 weeks or more during the calendar year. As a result, a number of seasonal undertakings, such as summer resorts, hotels, and amusement enterprises, may be missed by the benchmark source and thus by the payroll statistics. The net effects of these problems are unknown, and these uncertainties make comparisons of the levels of the two series even more inconclusive.

The possibility of error in the population censuses or the unemployment insurance benchmarks cannot be disregarded. There is no "true" total against which the accuracy of either can be measured. Although the benchmark data and the population totals are among the best statistical measures available, neither is perfect.

SELECTING THE BEST SERIES: In addition to explanations of the reasons for differences between the two series, many users may wish to know which is the "best series" under given circumstances. A meaningful answer to this question can be given in terms of the purpose for which the data are required. For cyclical analysis, neither series should be overlooked. Each has a long history, with data

available for all of the postwar business cycles for comparative purposes. The data, however, should be used with an awareness of their coverage, concepts, methodology, and limitations.

The household survey places its primary emphasis on the work status of individuals and relates this status to other characteristics, such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, and marital status (these data are only available annually for states). It also appears to capture more service employment (which is less cyclical) and less manufacturing employment (which is more cyclical). The household survey is not well suited to providing detailed information on the industrial distribution of employment. The payroll survey provides practically no information on agricultural employment or personal characteristics of workers, but is an excellent source for detailed industrial and geographic employment data. It also provides hours and earnings data directly related to the employment figures. Moreover, the payroll series has a larger sample and usually measures month-to-month change more precisely than the household series and therefore is more reliable for current analysis of employment changes. Establishment data tend to be more volatile than household data due to double counting, sample exclusions, and the sample weight given to the manufacturing sector. Therefore, the payroll and household surveys may be regarded as supplementary and complementary. Both serve as useful tools once the respective purposes, strengths, and limitations are understood.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review and Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Economic Review.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

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FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
OCTOBER 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	31,492	32,974	38,155	- 4.49	-17.46
Interstate Initial Claims	3,586	3,897	7,730	- 7.98	-53.61
Intrastate Initial Claims	27,906	29,077	30,425	- 4.03	- 8.28
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,402	9,063	8,705	- 7.29	- 3.48
Trade	4,198	4,622	5,078	- 9.17	-17.33
Construction	4,716	4,949	4,866	- 4.71	- 3.08
Manufacturing	5,450	5,586	6,397	- 2.43	-14.80
Mining, Government, Agriculture	3,166	2,885	3,464	9.74	- 8.60
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,033	985	926	4.87	11.56
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	788	767	739	2.74	6.63
Information Not Available	153	220	250	-30.45	-38.80
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	262,860	259,489	258,672	1.30	1.62
Interstate Weeks Claimed	36,192	36,064	32,700	0.35	10.68
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	226,668	223,425	225,972	1.45	0.31
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	186,296	184,549	236,358	0.95	-21.18
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,525,289	1,472,539	1,459,759	3.58	4.49
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,569,759	9,279,449	8,470,099	3.13	12.98
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	216,137	207,962	186,927	3.9	15.6
New Applications (month)	51,308	46,003	50,688	11.5	1.2
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	210,460	161,606	199,466*	30.2	5.5
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	44,950	40,970	34,669	9.7	29.7
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	37,893	37,237	26,719	1.8	41.8
Placement Transactions (month)	24,472	21,648	20,685	13.0	18.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	74,430	54,867	66,288*	35.7	12.3
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	67,152	50,285	62,242*	33.5	7.9
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	87,405	63,104	76,381*	38.5	14.4
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	10,595	7,435	9,442*	42.5	12.2

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).
Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.
Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

PGM=CES500

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986 *	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986 *	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER 1986 *	OCTOBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	388.43	387.07	400.35	43.4	43.2	47.1	8.95	8.96	8.50
PHOSPHATE ROCK	402.09	405.90	417.66	39.0	39.6	41.6	10.31	10.25	10.04
MANUFACTURING	327.64	329.26	325.31	40.7	40.7	41.6	8.05	8.09	7.82
DURABLE GOODS	344.54	341.51	335.62	42.1	41.8	42.7	8.16	8.17	7.86
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	309.09	306.94	283.91	41.6	41.2	40.5	7.43	7.45	7.01
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	247.63	254.29	247.23	40.2	40.3	41.0	6.16	6.31	6.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	424.80	417.07	406.93	47.2	46.6	50.3	9.00	8.95	8.09
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	459.65	422.03	382.27	45.6	42.5	42.1	10.08	9.93	9.08
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	308.92	307.69	338.44	41.3	41.3	47.4	7.48	7.45	7.14
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	370.66	367.21	350.24	43.0	42.6	42.3	8.62	8.62	8.28
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	335.38	341.54	353.60	41.1	41.6	42.5	8.16	8.21	8.32
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	390.29	389.21	354.75	41.3	40.5	37.5	9.45	9.61	9.46
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	330.22	312.21	294.13	41.8	40.6	38.6	7.90	7.69	7.62
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	250.91	247.46	246.34	40.6	40.7	42.4	6.18	6.08	5.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	308.10	314.61	311.18	39.0	39.4	40.1	7.90	7.99	7.76
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	268.23	274.17	275.97	39.1	39.0	39.2	6.86	7.03	7.04
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	260.65	263.81	278.66	42.8	40.4	41.1	6.09	6.53	6.78
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	259.66	262.65	241.39	37.2	37.9	37.6	6.98	6.93	6.42
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	192.25	194.93	195.07	36.9	37.2	38.4	5.21	5.24	5.08
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	514.15	531.98	537.44	45.5	45.9	47.9	11.30	11.59	11.22
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	338.18	343.18	335.54	37.0	37.1	37.2	9.14	9.25	9.02
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428.40	441.31	433.08	40.0	40.9	42.5	10.71	10.79	10.19
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	264.26	266.74	257.49	40.1	41.1	41.8	6.59	6.49	6.16
COMMUNICATION	474.32	502.65	496.00	39.2	40.7	40.0	12.10	12.35	12.40
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	498.61	506.94	477.47	41.9	42.6	41.7	11.90	11.90	11.45
BANKING	239.65	236.46	228.73	38.1	38.2	39.3	6.29	6.19	5.82

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION